

REMARKS OF MR. GIBBONS.

Of Lehigh, in the Senate of Pennsylvania, on a motion to postpone for the present the election of Assistant Clerk of the Senate, Jan. 7, 1843.

Mr. SPEAKER—I had no desire to address the Senate on the question now before it—and permitted the Senators from Lancaster, Franklin and the county of Philadelphia to consume all of yesterday's session without a reply, in making broad charges upon the Senators from Union, McKean, Bucks and myself for having refused to vote for Henry Bucher because they say he was the caucus nominee, and we were bound in honor to sustain that nomination.

New sir, I had no intention of lifting the curtain and showing the acts and doings of that inquisition, or the spirit which animated it, and should have permitted the present garbled account to have gone forth to the people had it not been reiterated this morning, as it appeared to me in a spirit of triumph.

Mr. Speaker you were present at that meeting as often referred to, and if I err in the statement I shall make, you can promptly correct me. I desire but to show the unfairness of the proceedings in that meeting, its selfish and imperious tone. When the question of Clerk was before us, the candidates were Col. John McCabe of Philadelphia, an upright, intelligent and active member of the democratic party, in whose ability all had entire confidence, and to whom the emoluments of the office were desirable. Mr. Glass, former, the editor of a Democratic paper in York, well recommended, and of whom it was said that he much needed the office for the support of himself and family. Charles W. Higgins of Sunbury, a gentleman who had ably represented the democracy of Northumberland county, during the trying session of 1838-9, and Henry Bucher a man of reputed wealth, and to whom the salary was a matter of no consideration, and one too who had received many favors at the hands of the party. Yet sir, poor men were passed over and Mr. Bucher selected, for no other reason that I could perceive, than that he was chairman of the Buchanan State Central Committee. Before the nominations were finished, I moved to reconsider the vote. I asked that the poor man should have a hearing. I asked that all applicants for office should be tried by the good old rules of democracy and not by the modern principle of crushing all who felt unwilling to sing hosannas at the footstool of "our own Buchanan." I averred in that caucus as I do here in my place, that a resolution agreeing to sustain the caucus nominees not having been offered and adopted, none were bound. That assertion was not denied by any Senator at that time, not even by the Senator from Franklin, whose voice was longest and loudest among the followers of the faithful, and particularly Mr. Speaker, did I protest against excluding candidates from office unexceptionable in character and republican principles, but whose visions were not acute enough to see all the greatness and virtues in James Buchanan, which his especial friends and favorites have fortunately discovered. The caucus stoutly declined to reconsider—four Senators promptly left the meeting and have refused to sustain the nominations forced and unkind as they were. As soon as I became satisfied that some Senators were obeying the mandates of their master at Washington, and that the car of Buchanan idolatry was ordered to pass over the necks of all independent representatives of the people, I with drew from such fellowship, and neither by word or deed will aid in outstriking the friends of Van Buren, Cass, Calhoun or the gallant Johnson. And because I refused to aid in the system of oppression for mere preference sake, I, and all who act with me are styled "accused Senators," reckless of plighted faith, regardless of the rights of the people. In my course sir, there is neither recusancy or breach of faith, and if the election of a poor yet talented and worthy young man to the Clerkship of this Senate be a desecration of the rights of the people, to the citizens of the valley of the Lehigh I am ready to account and not to the representatives of the quasi democracy of the county of Philadelphia. But Mr. Speaker that Senators may know this Buchanan, who by himself and his serfs are trampling on the rights and feelings of others, and making devotion to himself a test of democracy, I refer you to the Harrisburg Republic under date of the 6th October, 1820, a democratic newspaper, printed and published by James Peacock, the then State printer, whose name and character sufficiently vouch for the facts there stated. In that paper it appears that James Wallace and Jacob Hilsbman, were the candidates of the democratic party for Congress, in the district composed of the counties of Dauphin, Lancaster and Lebanon, while James Buchanan and John Phillips were the candidates of the Federal party. The article is clear and significant, and worthy the perusal of all who are desirous of making a selection of principle irrespective of men. It is in these words:

"Who will not prefer Wallace the war-worn veteran of the revolution, the meritorious servant of the people, the unflinching Democrat; and Hilsbman the steady republican, the plain sensible yeoman, the respectable German; to before Buchanan, the aristocratic lawyer, the cavalier of the people, the Anti-Republican in habits, manners, and doctrines, the Hartford Conventioneer, the political parasite, the gaming adventurer, without claims, pretensions, talents or services?"

This extract bears strong evidence on the face of its entire truth; Phillips is charged with being a roaming adventurer, without claims or talents. Nothing of a kind is said of Buchanan, his talents are admitted, whilst his personal feelings are displayed and his political tenets embraced in the words, Hartford Conventioneer. We all know, sir, that during our late struggle with Great Britain, the country had domestic foes in her bosom, men who desired that British arms should triumph, rather than that the republican party should longer hold the reins of government. These men were called Hartford Conventioneers, and among them was this scoundrel the name of James Buchanan.

I have made no search into the federal journals of that day for the eulogies of these favorite, relying entirely for my facts upon a page of undoubted authority. I have laid them before the Senate, and it will be hereafter for the democracy to say which, in my choosing the honest-hearted Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky to the contest, I have been derelict in my duty to Pennsylvania, her honor and her glory.

If then, sir, in 1820, the so-called "favorite son" was, as is averred in a leading democratic organ, opposed to the honor of his country, opposed to the republican party, opposed to the people and denying their intelligence and virtue, I have yet to learn in what part he has been cleansed, or why citizens of Pennsylvania are to be marked and denounced because they will not kneel before this "aristocratic lawyer."

In addition to all this, sir, I desire to know, ere my vote can be recorded for Mr. Buchanan for any office, whether the late discriminating tariff bill is to be permitted to remain, or whether that, as well as all the other cherished principles of Pennsylvania policy, are to be sold to southern abstractionists? His friends here may not answer, or at their earliest convenience, what path their political aspirant will pursue. It is true he voted for the bill, yet his apologetic speech to the south destroyed its entire moral effect, and left the people uncertain as to his future course. The friends of the agricultural, manufacturing and mining interests, may be permitted to ask if the delegation of Pennsylvania will adhere to the principles of a discriminating tariff through good and through evil report, or whether we are to be cursed with uncertain and unstable legislation, which has ever paralyzed the hand of honest labor, and brought suffering and want to the domestic hearth. We are naughtily told, not only on the floor of this Senate, but by our State Convention which is now assembled in this place, and I thought here, I have no doubt, to overawe the free action of the members of this Legislature in the approaching election of the United States Senator, that all who do not adhere to Mr. Buchanan, are opposed to Pennsylvania, her rights, her interests, and her clearly expressed feelings. I deny the charge as broadly as it is made, and say that, when Pennsylvania offers to a National Convention a native of her soil for the first office in the gift of freemen, he will be one who has been a uniform and consistent republican, with his country in peace and in war; and not an apostate Federalist, who has enlisted for the sake of lucre, and yet retains all the feelings and prejudices which he avowed in the prime of manhood. And let me tell Senators now, that the democracy of Pennsylvania have ever preferred principles to men, and that man-worship has no place in the hearts of her sturdy yeomanry.

In this unproductive and prolonged debate, into which I have been thrust by the uncalled for, and vindictive charges, which have been made against the personal honor of myself, and those with whom I act, I have endeavored to avoid recrimination or personalities against any of the faithful "followers" here arrayed, but have only endeavored to stay the hands of domestic persecution, and show the fount from which the bitter waters have gushed; that all difficulties which have arisen in organizing the Senate, are to be attributed solely to a fixed determination, on the part of James Buchanan's friends, to permit no one to hold any office of honor, trust or profit, within this capitol, who would not swear fealty to him, and to his ambitious aspirations for office.

They, Mr. Speaker, and not us, have tendered the issue—and it is, shall the representatives of freemen be re-named and traduced, because they refuse to bow the knee to Baal, and become the supple tools in the hands of a bold aspirant, and thus deprive themselves of those dearly cherished rights, freedom of thought and freedom of opinion. On that issue I am willing to place myself before the democracy of the Keystone State.

I have offered the name of Hugh M. Moorhead of Lehigh, to the Senate, for the office of Assistant Clerk, and in so doing I obey the wishes of my own constituency. I do not know, nor shall I enquire, what his personal preferences are for men. I believe him honest and competent, and most earnestly ask for his election.

LAND OIL.—This detestable "substitute" is no new discovery. The French have made it many years. A great many dozen glass bottles are imported every year all nicely labelled "Huile de Bordeaux," which is sold as olive oil—yet the olive is perfectly innocent of any part or lot in the matter—it is nothing more nor less than the veritable "Land Oil."—New Bedford Mercury.

MARSHALL AND THE BARRELS.—The Western papers tell the following anecdote: "An opponent of this gentleman, some few years since, exhibited his political gaggling by inferring the crowd, which he was addressing, that his father was a cooper, and had made many a barrel for them. Tom, in reply, indulged in the following strains: 'Fellow citizens, I have no doubt that Mr. P.'s (his opponent's) father was a cooper—a first rate cooper—a glorious cooper—a perfect smasher of a cooper, and made you a good barrel; but fellow citizens, he made one barrel (pointing to P.) in which he forgot to put a good head.'"

Hard Times.—The Boston Courier serves up the character of the time in the following manner: "The times are hard, and every thing runs wrong; Commerce and cash are in a shocking plight; Stocks are all down, the money market's tight. The sales, good sir, are in an awful fix. The trees, too, are very dry and brown, Turkey's Island salt can hardly hold its own. Beans in Indiana look deadly blue. Bread and soap are in a precious stew. The case is desperate, for ruin and rage. And 'pig in poke' are pork in guano bags. Fishes and leather you can't save your skin. You'll get a nipper if you trust to gin. Don't think of dabbling now in Russia duck. And in molasses you'll get surely stuck. The barrels won't discount in a stinky pet. And for your soul you can't collect a cent. There's nothing active now but dismal dull. And no more notions, sir, in buttered bun. 'Tis just all guessing what you next shall do. The dogs and chancery must take us all!"

Chicago—Its Prosperity, Business, &c. Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune. Chicago, Dec. 24, 1842.

Our town continues to flourish, notwithstanding the general derangement and depression in the business of the country. During the past summer and fall about eighty houses and stores have been erected—some of the stores being large and substantial brick buildings. Within the last week a sale was made of a lot of ground 80 feet front by 180 feet deep, in the business portion of the town, for \$12,500 in good currency; one half being paid down immediately, (principally in specie,) and the balance payable in sums of \$1250, semi-annually, until the whole is paid. Previous to the sale this ground was bringing a rent of \$1000 per annum, which, by the terms of the lease, was to be increased two years hence to \$1200, and to continue at that rate for five years.

This is the only transaction which has been made in real estate for six months, and is considered by good judges to be just about a fair price and nothing more, so that you may regard it as a correct index of the present value of real estate in the business portion of this town.

A very large quantity of wheat has been brought in from the back country since the last harvest. From the 20th of July to the middle of October, the average amount received daily about 10,000 bushels; the highest amount received on any one day having been 18,500 bushels. A large proportion of it has been of a superior quality, weighing from two or three pounds a bushel more than the standard weight.

The fall trade has been brisk in consequence of the large receipts of all kinds of produce from the country. On some days, there were about five hundred teams in town, all at one time, drawn by every species of domestic animal that can be used for the purpose of draught—horses, oxen and mules, with all their intermediate breeds—and every variety of carriage that has been invented since the Revival of Letters. To give you some idea of the briskness of trade during the period in question, I would inform you that 2,000 barrels of salt were sold by retail in the space of six weeks, succeeding the 20th of July. The principal articles of Hoosier trade are Salt and Coffee, to which I may add Tar. Let them but get enough of these, and they are happy.

Within the last few months our people have been seized with a mania for the land oil business, which promises to become a capital thing for this country. Some half dozen manufactories for the conversion of fat into oil, have been put into operation, and this new avenue of enterprise and industry bids fair to be the means of lighting up our homes almost as brilliantly as the gas, and spirit, and sperm of the Atlantic cities. Prairie whales, alias porkers, are now in active demand, and large numbers of them are brought in daily—say from four to five hundred.

The Cincinnati Chronicle says that sufficient information has been received respecting the late Earthquake to permit some general inferences to be drawn, viz:

1. It appears that it was felt from the western slope of the Alleghenies to the lower Mississippi, and will probably be heard from farther.

2. It was felt more slightly towards the East, and more violently towards the Southwest. At Zanesville, for example, it was felt, as represented, less than at Cincinnati. At Nashville, it was quite a severe shock, and in that region was strong enough to throw plates from the shelves. At Mills Point, it is represented as throwing down chimneys. At New-Madrid, it is said the ground sunk.

3. In this respect it was similar to the earthquake of 1811-12, which on the 7th of February, 1813, threw down chimneys at Cincinnati, and opened the earth, and overflowed the waters of the Mississippi at New-Madrid.

4. As observed here by Dr. Ray, the current of the movement of the earthquake was from Southwest to the Northwest.

5. This fact, and that of its greater force in the Southwest, indicates that its moving power was in the Southwest, near the lower part of the Mississippi River, unless, indeed, it should appear from further intelligence that there had been volcanic action of sufficient strength to produce it in still more distant region.

6. The fact that this trembling of the earth is felt over such an extensive region, and that its severest effects are felt so far distant is pretty good evidence that the moving power is seated deep in the earth, and is not any volcanic influence.

Whether the above inferences are just or not, they are worthy the investigation of inquiring minds. With respect to the valley of the Ohio, it has not probably ever been the seat of volcanic action, nor do these tremblings of the earth give any reason to suppose it will be. For the power which produces them is evidently remote, so far as regard terrestrial causes.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.—The late report of the Postmaster General is erroneously called a recommendation to reduce the postage; it is a bill to increase the postage; for suppose you receive at one time letters from each distance under the present rates of postage, which would be 5, 10, 12 1/2, 15 and 25 cents—21 1/2 cents—and under the new recommendation it would be 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 cents—75 cents, a difference in favor of the old system of 3 1/2 cents.—Danville Democrat.

A CAPITAL TRUST.—At a celebration of the "glorious eighth," in Norwich, Conn., the following toast was perpetuated: By P. M. Judson.—The Ladies.—Who reversing the order of Old Hickory's defence, place the cotton bags in the rear.

The Editor of the Norwich Aurora says, he will be much mistaken if the ladies don't make a battle when they read the above.

THE AMERICAN. Saturday, Jan. 28, 1843.

We have just received sixty reams of printing paper, similar in size and quality to the sheet upon which this is printed. Also 36 reams of super Royal 21 by 28 inches, which will be sold at cost and carriage, for cash.

On our first page will be found a poetical recipe for making soure-cream in conjunction with a pretty little sonnet, entitled, "Black Eyes and Blue." What a mess for a sentimental! Poetry, Sour-Cream and Ladies' Eyes.

We refer our readers to the speech of Mr. Gibbons, in the Senate, upon the subject of appointing a clerk. He shows conclusively that a certain clique were determined to sacrifice every one who would not bend the knee to Baal. The Senators who refused to sanction the measures of the cabal, deserve the lasting gratitude of every true democrat.

We have placed on our first page, an article on the subject of "popping the question," a subject of no little interest to many of our young readers. Col. Carter, in giving his opinion, professes to speak from experience, having, as he says, popped the question at least one dozen times, exclusive, we presume, of the last time, on which occasion he appears to have been eminently successful, having led to the altar on Wednesday morning last, one of the fairest and most accomplished damsels in the beautiful town of Williamsport. The Colonel, however, labors under a strange and fanciful delusion, in supposing that the proper time to pop the question is when the flowers are just budding, or gentle zephyrs are murmuring. The thing can be done just as well in January as in May, if properly managed.

The Keystone contains a severe but just criticism upon the subject of the Pennsylvania Reports. The legislature should take the matter into hand. In regard to the mechanical execution of these Reports, no fault can be found. Like all the books published under the auspices of the Messrs. Kay & Brothers, they are got up in the very best style.

Thomas Painter, Esq. has taken leave of the patrons of the Columbia County Register, after having conducted the establishment for nearly fifteen years. George L. I. Painter, son of the late Editor, now takes charge of the paper, which will hereafter be issued under the title of "The Bloomsburg Register."

REV. CALES BUSH, a Baptist Clergyman, is charged on oath with the crime of seduction at Weedsport, Cayuga county, N. Y.

The above is extracted from the N. Y. Tribune of Monday last. Mr. Bush was recently engaged in preaching at Danville, Williamsport, Towanda and other places, until information of the above nature, from Weedsport, arrested his progress. It is to be regretted that those who were acquainted with the character of this man, and the charge above mentioned, did not make it known immediately, through the Press, instead of suffering him to roam over the country and impose upon the innocent and unsuspecting. We understand that the Governor of New York has made a requisition upon the authorities of this state, and that Bush has been arrested and lodged in Jail, to await his trial in Cayuga county, N. Y.

Melancholly Accident. A stranger, whose mind was evidently in a deranged state, on Friday week last went into the barn of Capt. Hummel, of Penns township, Union co., where some persons were engaged in thrashing. He threatened to run himself through the machine, and before he could be prevented, grasped a handful of straw, and thrust hard and all in. He was immediately dragged back, but not until his arm was torn into shreds up to the elbow. He manifested no feeling of pain whatever, when his arm was amputated. He was well taken care of, but owing to his restlessness, the wound was re-opened and bled freely. He died on Tuesday last, from exhaustion. He called himself a Journeyman Printer.

We stated in our last, that the appointment of Judge Donnel would give universal satisfaction in the district to which he had been appointed. In corroboration of this, we subjoin the following commendatory notices of his appointment, extracted from the different papers published in the district over which he presides. It will be seen that his appointment meets with the entire approbation of every Press in the district, whether whig or democrat.

THE NEW JUDGE.—Charles G. Donnel, Esq., has been nominated and unanimously confirmed, as the President Judge of this Judicial District, in the place of the Hon. Ellis Lewis, transferred. Judge Donnel is now holding Court at Danville, and will arrive here in time to hold Court on Monday, the 30th inst.

This appointment appears to give great satisfaction throughout the District. We are personally acquainted with our new Judge, and can cheerfully bear testimony to his moral worth and great legal attainments. As a lawyer, he has few equals in this section of the state, and his great experience, and extensive practice, although he is far from being "in the ear and yellow leaf," will enable him to discharge the duties of his high and responsible office, with honor to himself, satisfaction to the bar and advantage to the people. Besides, Judge Donnel has that weight of moral character which most obtain the confidence, and command the respect of all who are personally acquainted with him.

In being transferred from the bar to the bench, we wish that the change will be as satisfactory to his honor as it will be popular with the public; and, while our hand is in, we wish that our law makers at Harrisburg will not reduce the salaries of our judges.—Lycening Gazette.

CHARLES G. DONNEL, our new Judge, is on the bench, attending to the duties imposed upon him by Governor Porter. We are sorry to see him part with a lucrative practice, worth at least \$4,000 a year, for one worth only \$2,000. He is a young man for a station of the kind, and had he continued at the bar, would have arrived to a greater eminence than he can ever again expect. He was among our brightest stars.—Milbanna.

JUDGE DONNEL entered upon the duties of his office at this place on Monday last, and so far, he has been signally successful in making the impression that he is fully competent to the high trust reposed in him, and will make a prompt, impartial and popular Judge. His appointment gives general satisfaction. Judge Donnel was nominated, confirmed, and commissioned on Saturday last.—Danville Intelligencer.

HIS HONOR, JUDGE DONNEL, whose appointment is mentioned in another place, took his seat on Monday afternoon, when his commission was read in open Court by John G. Montgomery, Esq. The appointment of Mr. Donnel is well received by the people at large, and gives general satisfaction to the bar; for they unanimously agree that he will make a good Judge.

OUR COURT was never fuller attended during our residence in this town, than at the present term. Danville Democrat.

CHARLES G. DONNEL, Esq., of Sunbury, Northumberland county, to be President Judge of the Eighth Judicial District.

From the beginning of Governor Porter's administration until the present, it is our firm conviction, that a more popular appointment has not been made. We also seriously question whether any gentleman in the State could fill the vacancy occasioned by Judge Lewis' resignation with more universal satisfaction. Mr. Donnel possesses the most acute perception, the most refined sensibility, the most accomplished manners; and withal he is a gentleman of most profound legal learning. There is not a dissenting voice to his appointment. Indeed, so far from it, that every person highly approves of the same.—Milbanna Ledger.

OUR NEW JUDGE.—We learn that CHARLES G. DONNEL, Esq., of Sunbury, has been appointed President Judge of this District, in the room of Judge Lewis. Mr. Donnel is considered a sound and able lawyer, although comparatively a young man, and will doubtless make a good Judge. His appointment has been confirmed by the Senate.—Albany Luminary.

We are confident we but express the sentiments of nine-tenths of the people of this section of the county, when we say that the appointment of Mr. DONNEL is an excellent one. No man in the District, we believe, could be found who would give more general satisfaction, or be more warmly welcomed to the Judge's bench.—Berwick Sentinel.

This appointment is an excellent one, and will give general satisfaction.—Sunbury Gazette.

MISCELLANY. Editorial, Condensed and Selected. The citizens of Wilkesbarre recently tendered the Hon. Luther Kidder a public dinner, for his services in endeavoring to abolish the Nicholson Court.

Seventy-two buildings have been erected in Pottsville, during the last year.

Forty-six tons of Oysters have been received by rail road and canal, at Pottsville, during the last year.

There were 182,627 bushels of Salt manufactured in Kanawha County, Virginia, during the quarter ending December, 1842.

The immense steamboat, 330 feet in length, intended to ply between New York and Troy, was launched at the former place, on Wednesday morning, in fine style.

The new Reformed Dutch Church on Washington square, N. Y., is advertised for sale at auction. It is one of the most elegant churches in the city.

JUDGE MCKEAN is spoken of as a candidate for the Presidency in 1844.

Put Off.—The destruction of the world.—The Journal of Commerce says that Mr. Miller has discovered he has made a mistake of just 1900 years in his calculations. So he defers the destruction of the world that length of time.

Deaths in New York last week, 142. Consumption, 24.

Mackerel.—The number of barrels of mackerel inspected in Massachusetts in the year 1842, is 75,543, a great falling off! We believe that the greatest number ever taken in one year, was in 1834, when 253,000 barrels were taken. In 1837, 234,000 barrels were taken.

Pennsylvania Colleges.—Marshall College, at Mercersburg, contains 175 students;—Washington College, 173; and Dickinson College, Carlisle, 155.

These are in the United States just one hundred scholars of the Revolution on the pension list over one hundred years of age. The oldest man on the list is Michael Hole, of Union county, Pennsylvania, who is in his 115th year.

Suicide.—A. B. McGrew, Register and Recorder of Westmoreland county, Pa., hung himself in his own barn, on the 12th inst.

Maine Legislature.—In the House, the Resolves relating to Gen. Jackson's fine were discussed for some time, and finally passed to be engrossed, by a bare majority.

A fit End for a Monster.—John Irvin recently shot himself at Charleston, S. C., in a fit of intemperance. He was the owner of a pack of trained hounds, for the purpose of hunting and catching runaway negroes. We did not suppose that such barbarity could exist in any part of this country.

The Stay Law has been defeated in the House of Representatives of Kentucky, by a vote of 59 to 32.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY in the case of the Somers, has closed. At the conclusion, Capt. McKenzie presented the following paper:

"May it please the Court: I am prepared to prove that more than a year ago, it was one of the arrangements of Mr. Spencer, to relate to the young children of one of the Professors of Geneva College, in whose family he was domesticated, 'murderous stories and tales of blood,' that the chief and favorite theme of his conversation was piratical exploits, and the pleasures of a pirate's life; that the great object of his ambition was renowned as a pirate; that the book which he often read and which on leaving Geneva College to embark in a whaler, he presented to the Student's Library was the 'Pirates Own Book,' and that it still remains there with his name in it; that on stepping into the stage coach to leave Geneva, the last words he said to a friend who took leave of him, were, that he would next be heard of as a pirate.

Witnesses are now in attendance upon the court, to prove that, throughout the period of his service in the Potomac, from Rio to Boston, the possibility of capturing her, and the use to be subsequently made of her as a prize, were the subject of his thought, and the theme of his conversation to three at least of her forward officers; to how many of the crew he may have unfolded his plans, is not known; that he detailed them in the presence of three, can be proved.

It can be proved, that he explained how the officers might be murdered in the night, and the ship captured. That, although he objected to the size of the Potomac, if he could obtain a smaller vessel, he was still desirous of undertaking his project in her; that he offered the First Lieutenantcy of the Potomac, if he could obtain possession of her, to one of her forward officers; that with her, he proposed to capture some of the packets off New York; that, from the captured vessels, he hoped to procure a few choice spirits, and gradually change and thin off his crew, until he got a perfect one; that he proposed also, to get in the track of outward bound Indians, and made particular inquiry as to the part of those vessels in which they usually stowed the specie for the purchase of their return cargo; that he also inquired if the masters of the Indians did not usually carry their families with them; that he went minutely into all the details of the discipline necessary to restrain the crew of a pirate, the means of refitting and watering in remote and unfrequented seas. I am prepared to prove that, during a passage of nearly fifty days from Rio to Boston, in the Potomac, this constituted Mr. Spencer's chief topic of conversation, among the forward officers, and among the crew, and that as an ulterior project, when he found his plans for carrying the Potomac could not be captured, he proposed to equip, by some means a clipper brig at Baltimore, and arranged all the details for manning and arming her after he should be dismissed from the naval service.

I am prepared to prove by John Ford, former ward-room steward of the Somers, that the night before the Somers sailed, Daniel McKinley told him that three would probably be a mutiny on board the Somers.

With regard to Samuel A. Cromwell, I am prepared to prove that for mutinous conduct he was turned out of his ship, and towed ashore on a grating; that very shortly before the departure of the Somers from New York, he asserted in a bar-room in the Bowery of New York, that there would probably be a mutiny on board of her before her return, Charles A. Wilson being at the time in his company. I am prepared to prove by Lieutenant Montgomery Lewis, that when employed in the Florida flotilla, under Lieutenant McLaughlin, on one occasion, when in a boat expedition under Lieut. Rodgers, Cromwell, having been put in irons for drunkenness and mutinous conduct, menaced Lieut. Lewis by telling him that the next time they fell in with the Indians, other shots would be received than those that were fired by Indians; and that there would be some killed. By Edwin Alfred, a seaman, now on board of this ship, that during the greater part of one night he paraded before the tent of Lt. Lewis, with a loaded carbine, and with the avowed purpose of shooting him, should he come out; that he had two separate projects for creating a mutiny among the seamen of the expedition; at one time to turn all the officers adrift in a boat with a single oar; to proceed with the boats to Cuba, and the Ide of Pines, with all the resources of which, and of the neighboring coast, he possessed to be familiar, and then to engage in piracy.

Whatever the Court may decide, as to the evidence thus offered to prove the early piratical propensities, and the piratical project in another ship, of Mr. Spencer, I trust it will, at any rate, depart sufficiently from its rules to receive the entire testimony offered to prove the piratical tendencies of Cromwell. He alone, of the three mutineers who were executed, persisted to the last in protesting his innocence, even whilst asking forgiveness of Lieut. Gansvoort. Such is the secret character of mutiny, and the precautions with which a practiced pirate especially would hide his guilty plottings against the lives of his comrades and the honor of his country, that it is impossible to adduce even before this Court, all the evidence which rendered the guilt of Cromwell palpable to his officers and messmates, and diverted it of all doubt; many trifling incidents that had weight at the time are forgotten, many, consisting of looks and motions, significant enough to those who see them, cannot be described. Though it is believed that abundant evidence has been adduced before the Court, to prove the guilt of Cromwell, yet, with the means of showing his previous mutinous and piratical propensities at hand, is it not desirable to go a step farther, and satisfy them who are strangers alike to the peculiar position of a ship's company alone upon the ocean, and the dire necessity that may grow out of a condition of that company, rare in any Navy, and happily unparalleled in our own?

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant. ALEX. SUTCLIFF MCKENZIE. U. S. S. N. Carolina, 16th Jan., 1843.